

Until the present time authors have questioningly placed *Sclerocarpus gracilis* Smith under the synonymy of *Madia exigua* (Smith) Gray, because the brief original description left doubt as to just what plant was meant, and the type has not previously been consulted by those working on *Madia*. While consulting the material of Madiinae deposited at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1936, Dr. Jens Clausen discovered an undoubted isotype of *Sclerocarpus gracilis*. It proved to be the slender form of the species which has passed for almost a century as *Madia dissitiflora*. With this information as a guide, I asked Dr. I. L. Wiggins, when he went to England in 1937, to look for the actual type of the species in Sir James Edward Smith's herbarium, filed with The Linnean Society of London. Dr. Wiggins was successful in finding the types of both *Sclerocarpus gracilis* and *S. exiguus*, and I am very grateful to him for giving us notes upon the specimens and for arranging to have the types photographed.

The type specimen of *S. gracilis* is labeled: "West coast of North America. Mr. Menzies. 1803. Sclerocarpus—nov. sp. Menzs. gracilis." The date given is erroneous, for Menzies returned to England from the west coast of America for the last time in 1795. Thus the slight clue as to where the specimen was collected that a correct date might have afforded is lost. We are only safe in assuming that the plant (from its condition probably collected in late spring or early summer) was taken along the coast somewhere between Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, and Trinidad, Humboldt County, California. Menzies apparently collected no farther inland than Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia. His visits to the central California coast were at the wrong seasons to collect either of these *Madiae*.

The present note is given to authenticate properly a necessary name change in one of the most common tarweeds—a name that has already appeared in print and for which there is additional need.

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November 30, 1939.

## REVIEWS

*Flora Taxonomica Mexicana*. By PROFESSOR C. CONZATTI. Pp. 1-67. Oaxaca de Juarez. Mexico. 1939. Price \$1.00 (five pesos), obtainable from the author, 2a de Gomez Farias, 3 Oaxaca de Juarez, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Volume I, containing introductions and keys to the families of vascular plants (part 1), and the Pteridophyta (part 2) is published in 1939; and for sale by the author. The edition is of but 300 copies. Seven more volumes, carrying the work through Umbelliferae, are ready for publication. It is recalled that Con-

zatti and Smith published a similar work in 1895 covering a large part of the Sympetalae.

In this volume, *Polypodium oaxacanum* Conzatti (p. 94) is described, in Spanish, as a new species. So also are *Goniophlebium stramineum* Und. (p. 105), *Ophioglossum Pringlei* Und. (p. 141), and *Dryopteris Maxoni* Und. (p. 19), described from specimens bearing these names in the author's herbarium; the last is really *D. Maxoni* Und. and C. Chr., with a different type. *Notholaena brachypoda* Maxon (p. 72) also appears for the first time with a description.

New combinations are: *Phlebodium astrolepis* (Liebmann), p. 100; *P. polylepis* (Roem.), p. 101; *P. erythrolepis* (Weatherby), p. 101; *P. Conzatti* (Weatherby), p. 101; *Goniophlebium laevigatum* (Cav.), p. 103; *G. fraternum* (Cham. y. Schl.), p. 104; *G. Collinsii* (Maxon), p. 106; *G. Rosei* (Maxon), p. 107; *Phymatodes angusta* (Mett.), p. 109 (this error traces back through Roviroso to Hooker; this is the type species of *Pleopeltis*); *P. Palmeri* (Maxon), p. 109; *Dicranopteris pubescens* (H. B. K.), p. 129. *Poecilopteris repanda* (Bl.) Presl is reported from Oaxaca on the author's identification.

The author has, and has used diligently, the publications of Maxon and Weatherby. For older records, he seems to have been dependent upon Roviroso (based in turn on Synopsis Filicum); directly upon the Synopsis Filicum of 1873; and upon Moore's Index of 1857-'60. Except where Maxon's work has guided him in modern practice, his genera are Moore's. As just one result of the use of these most divergent guides, *Pteridium caudatum* (L.) Maxon appears under *Pteridium*, but *Pteris aquilina* and *P. laciniata*,—type species respectively of *Pteridium* and *Lonchitis* (and *Anisosorus*),—are included in *Pteris*.

Professor Conzatti's ambition to assemble and arrange in one work the widely scattered publications on the rich flora of Mexico, and to present this in the language of Mexico for Mexican use is merely appreciative of an urgent need. He brings to it a long half-century of devotion. His style is a happy combination of scientific brevity and literary ease. It is no less than a tragedy that his resources and facilities are incommensurate with his industry and zeal.—E. B. COPELAND.

*Plants of Crater Lake National Park.* By ELMER I. APPLIGATE. The American Midland Naturalist. Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 225-314, 3 plates. 1939. Price fifty cents, prepaid; a few copies obtainable from Dr. Theodor Just, Editor, The American Midland Naturalist, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Mr. Applegate has successfully brought to publication a comprehensive account of a flora with which he has been closely concerned for more than four decades. Crater Lake National Park, once an area of intensive volcanic activity, lies athwart the main